

# Sonate in C moll

für Violine und unbezifferten Baß.

(Autor unbekannt.)

Nach einem Manuskript in der Privatbibliothek  
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Neue revidierte Ausgabe von Henri Petri.

**VIOLINE.**

### Erklärung der Zeichen.

— Finger liegen lassen.

— Quinte aufsetzen.

// absetzen.

I. E Saite.

## II. A Saite.

III. D Saite.

IV. G Saite.

### Explanation of the signs.

— keep the finger on the string.

Place the fifth.

// Stop the bow.

I. E string.

## II. A string.

III. D string.

IV. G string.

### Explication des Signes.

— Laisser les doigts sur la corde.

— Mettre la quinte.

// Arrêter l'archet.

### I. Corde de Mi.

## II. Corde de La.

### III. Corde de Ré.

#### IV. Corde de Sol.

[illegible]

**VIOLINE.**

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century repertoire. It consists of ten staves of music, all in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation is written for a single melodic line, possibly for a piano or a voice.

The piece is divided into sections labeled B, C, D, E, and F4. Section B starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and features a series of eighth-note patterns. Section C begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and includes a *p* (piano) dynamic. Section D starts with a *ff* dynamic and includes a *dim.* marking. Section E begins with a *ff* dynamic and includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. Section F4 starts with a *ff* dynamic and includes a *mf* dynamic.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff*, *mf*, *sf*, *p*, *dim.*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

\*<sup>\*)</sup>  $g$  abdämpfen

(2<sup>a</sup> mal rit.)

## VIOLINE.

## Siciliano.

Violin score for the Siciliano movement, measures 1-24. The music is in 6/8 time and B-flat major. It features a variety of dynamics including *p*, *pp*, *f*, *dim.*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *ppp*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. The score includes several slurs and accents. Measure 24 ends with the instruction *sf p poco rit. attacca.*

## Allegro.

Violin score for the Allegro movement, measures 1-16. The music is in 3/8 time and B-flat major. It features a variety of dynamics including *f*, *p*, *ff*, *mf*, *cresc.*, and *sf*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. The score includes several slurs and accents. Measure 16 ends with the instruction *sf restez sf*.

\*) *g* abdämpfen

**VIOLINE.**

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece, likely from a 19th-century repertoire given the style and the 'mal ritard.' instruction. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation is written for a single melodic line on a guitar, using a standard six-string layout. The piece is characterized by its intricate fingering and dynamic contrasts.

The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques and markings:

- Fingering:** Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed above or below notes to indicate fingerings. Some notes have multiple fingerings indicated.
- Slurs and Ties:** Slurs are used to group notes that are played in a single breath or stroke. Ties connect notes of the same pitch across bar lines.
- Triplets:** Groups of three notes beamed together, often with a '3' above or below them.
- Dynamics:** 'f' (forte), 'p' (piano), 'cresc.' (crescendo), and 'dim.' (diminuendo) are used to indicate changes in volume.
- Articulation:** Staccato marks (vertical lines) and accents (wedges) are used to indicate specific playing techniques.
- Rehearsal Markers:** Roman numerals (II, L, IV, N, O) are placed above the staff to mark specific sections of the piece.
- Tempo/Expression:** The instruction '2º mal ritard.' (second time, more ritardando) is written at the bottom right, indicating a change in tempo or expression for the final section.

The piece concludes with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line and a repeat sign.